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Select Tale.

THE TWO FRIENDS;
—OR—
THE PRESENTIMENT.

About four years ago, a party of travellers arrived at a certain convent in Jerusalem, at which you can put up for the night, and be entertained very much as European travellers who are crossing the Alps are received at the Great St. Bernard. Amongst the party who had newly arrived was one who had got the lock of his pistol so deranged that it was impossible to stir it, and as he, as most other eastern travellers, very much disliked the idea of proceeding on his journey unarmed, he was anxious to have the defect attended to at once. It was easier to feel this want than to get it supplied, there being no one at that time in Jerusalem who would be likely to understand the pistol in question, which was a revolver, and furnished with all the latest improvements. At length, however, after much consideration and casting about as to what was to be done, one of the lay brothers of the convent suggested a way out of the difficulty which seemed promising enough. There were, he said, a couple of German travellers sleeping that night in the convent who were locksmiths by trade and he had little doubt that one of them would be able to do what was necessary to the pistol. If anybody could. The weapon was handed over to the lay brother, who at once took it to the room which the two Germans occupied, and explaining to them what was amiss, asked if they would undertake to set it right. The traveller, he added, would pay them liberally for their trouble.

The two Germans were sitting at their supper, when the lay brother came in with the pistol in his hand. The elder of them, whose name was Max, got up from the table, took the weapon from the monk, and carried it to the window that he might examine it more completely. His friend remained at the table sitting with his back towards Max, finishing his supper in a philosophical manner enough. The German who was examining the pistol had not been so occupied for more than a couple of minutes, when it went off with a loud noise. At that moment, the poor fellow who was sitting at the table, fell forward without uttering a sound. The whole charge had entered his back.

He fell upon his face upon the ground, and when my friend who told me the story—and who was surgeon to the embassy was sent for at once—when he arrived, it seemed to him at first as if two men had been killed instead of one, for both the Germans were stretched upon the floor, and he who was to be the survivor holding the other locked in his arms, wore upon his ghastly countenance the deadlier look of the two. It was quite a difficult thing to separate them. The wounded man had got the other's hand in his, as if by that to reassure him, and to show him that he loved him all the same.

The surgeon caused the wounded man—it was but too evident that he had not long to live—to be removed to the Infirmary and laid upon a bed to die. It was a bed that stood beneath a window, and across which, when the sun was setting, the shadow of a cypress fell.—A very brief examination showed that any attempt to relieve the dying man would be useless, and they could only staunch the blood that flowed from his wound, and watch him with breathless eagerness—there is none like it—with which men watch their brother, when each breath, drawn less and less often, seems as though it were the last. As for the other German, he was sunk in a heap upon the ground beside the bed, in speechless stupefication. One of his hands was on the couch, and the expiring effort of the dying man was to take this passive hand in his. Those who were around him, seeing then a changeupon his face, leaned hastily over him, for they had heard him whisper faintly.

"Poor Max!" he said—"Poor Max!" The last act of the man who died was to pity the man who lived.

For some time it was very uncertain whether the man who had thus slain his best and dearest friend would not speedily follow him into another world—so fearfully was he affected. For a still longer period it was doubtful in the last degree, whether he would retain his reason. And, indeed, at the time when the story was told me, he could hardly be said to be altogether of sound mind. At that very time the man was haunted by a fixed presentiment that he should die one day as his friend had died. No reasoning with him had the least effect—the presentiment had such a hold upon his mind which nothing could shake.—Those who wished him well—and there were many—had often tried to lead him to a happier frame of mind, and to make him take an interest in his own future. They had urged him since he had taken up his abode in Jerusalem to settle himself more comfortably, to get into a better and more convenient workshop, and since his skill as a workman always ensured him the means of living, to marry; for they knew that the fresh interests of a domestic nature which would follow would be of the greatest service to him.

"The day will come," was his invariable answer to all such advice—"the day will come when some one will shoot me with a revolver through my back just as I shot my friend. That day will surely come: what have I to do then, with a wife or children whom I should leave a widow—with children whom I should leave fatherless? What have I to do with settling—with comfort or a home? I shall have them when the pistol bullet sends me to my grave beside my friend," said the German locksmith.

So much for what I learned from my friend the surgeon, concerning the past life of the singular man by whose appearance I had been so powerfully struck. Of the remaining portion of his history the particulars came under my own knowledge, and with the circumstances of its termination I was myself to a certain extent mixed up. My revolver was sent back to me repaired, just as I was about to start away on a short journey into the environs, and I was in some haste, I set off without trying it. In the course of a day, however, partly wishing to ascertain how far my pistol was restored to a condition of usefulness, partly from a desire to bring down a bird which I saw on the wing, apparently in pistol-shot, I lifted my revolver to let fly at him The weapon missed fire. On examination, I found that the defect this time was precisely the reverse of what it had been before. The lock went so loosely now, and had so little spring in it, the hammer did not fall upon the cap with sufficient force to explode it. I tried the pistol several times, and finding it useless sent it again, on my return to Jerusalem, to the German locksmith, charging my servant to explain to him its new defect, and above all things to caution him as to its being loaded, as I had done on the former occasion. Mark how it returns to him again and again. Why not have done its work at once? The revolver was brought back to me the next day in a state as I was told, of perfect repair. This time I took it into the garden to try it. The first time it went off well enough, but the next time—for I was determined to prove it thoroughly—I found that its original defect had returned, and the lock would not stir, pull at the trigger as I might.

"There is something radically wrong here," I said. "I will go myself and see the German locksmith about it."

"That pistol again," said the German locksmith looking up, as I entered his miserable abode.

What would I not have given to have been able to say anything that would have altered the expression of that haggard countenance?—But it was impossible. I made some attempts to draw the poor fellow into conversation, though I felt even if these had not proved (as they did) wholly useless, my comparative ignorance of his language would have stood in the way of my saying anything that could have been of any service. Our conversation then limited itself to the matter in hand, and we agreed that the only thing to be done with the pistol now was to take its lock off, and make a perfectly new one in imitation of it. This, however, would take some time, and it would be necessary that the locksmith should keep the weapon by him for three or four days at least. He took it from my hands as he told me so, and placed it carefully on a shelf, at the back of his shop.

"Above all things," I said, as I left the house, "above all things, remember that the revolver is loaded."

"I shall not forget it" he said, turning round to me with a ghastly smile.

This, then, was the third time that pistol was taken back to the German for repairs.

It was the last.

The German locksmith, being very much occupied, owing to the reputation he had obtained as a clever workman, had taken into his employment a sort of apprentice or assistant, to help him in the simple and more mechanical parts of his trade. He was not much of use, a stupid, idle, trifling fellow at best. One day soon after I had left my revolver for the last time to be mended, this lad came in from executing some errand, and standing idly about the place, took down my pistol from the shelf on which it lay, and began to look at it with some curiosity, not being accustomed to the sight of a revolver.

The locksmith turning round from his work, saw the lad occupied hastily told him to put the pistol back in the place where he had taken it from. He had not, time he said, to attend to it yet. It was loaded, and it was dangerous to pull it about in that manner. Having said this, the German locksmith turned round, and and went on with what he was about, with his back towards the lad whom he had just cautioned, and who, he naturally supposed, had restored the pistol at once to its shelf.

The boy's curiosity, however, was excited by the revolver, and instead of doing as he was bid he retained it in his hand, and went on prying into it, examining how the lock acted, and what were its defects.

The poor German was going on with his work muttering to himself, "Strange, how that pistol returns to me, again and again."

The words were not out of his lips when the fatal moment, so long expected, arrived, and the charge from my revolver entered his back. He fell forward in a moment, saying, as he fell "At last!"

The foolish boy rushed out of the shop with the pistol in his hand, screaming for assistance so loudly, that the neighbors were soon alarmed and hastened in a crowd to the house of the poor locksmith.

My friend, the surgeon, was instantly sent for, and from him I gained the particulars which follow:

Turning the poor fellow over on his face, and cutting open his garments to examine the wound the surgeon said to those who were standing around; "The ball has entered his back; if by chance it should have passed round by the ribs, as will sometimes happen, this wound will not be fatal."

"It is fatal," said the wounded man, with a sudden effort. "Have I been waiting for this stroke so long, and shall it fail to do its work when it comes? It is fatal he gasped again "and I shall die—but not here."

I have to relate a horrible and incredible thing, which, impossible as it seems, is yet true.

The German locksmith started up from where he lay, pushing aside all those who stood around him with an unnatural strength. His body swayed for an instant from side to side, and then he darted forward. The crowd gave way before him, and he rushed from the house. He tore along the streets—the few people whom he met giving way before him, and looking after him with horror as he flew along—his clothes cut open at the back, blood-stained and with death in his looks. Not one pause, not an abatement in his speed till he reached the infirmary, passed the man who kept the door, and up the stairs he flew, nor stopped till he came to a bed which stands beneath the window and across which the shadow of a cypress falls when the sun begins to set.

It was the bed on which his friend had breathed his last.

"I must die here," said the German locksmith, as he fell upon it. "It is here that I must die."

And there he died. The haunting thought which had made his existence a living death, was justified. The presentiment had come true at last; and when the thunder-cloud which had hung so long over this man's life, had discharged its bolt upon his head, it seemed to us as if the earth were then lighter, for the shade had passed away.

Is death the name for a release like this?—Who could look upon his happy face, as he lay upon that bed, and say so?

It was not the end of a life—but the beginning.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL JESUP.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The public at large, but especially his companions in arms, will be grieved to hear of the death in this city, yesterday morning, from paralysis, of Major-General Thomas Sidney Jesup. The deceased was but a few days ago in the active personal discharge of his duties as Quartermaster General of the Army, and we met him with firm and elastic step on the street, with an apparent prospect of continued usefulness. This brave officer, whose name is to be found conspicuous in our military annals, was not more admirable as a soldier than he was estimable for his domestict and social virtues.

General Jesup was born in Virginia in the year 1788, and entered the army in 1808 as a second lieutenant of the seventh infantry, and his subsequent military history is succinctly described as follows:—So rapid was his promotion, that in 1812 he was Brigade Major and Acting Adjutant Generl to Brigadier General Hull. In 1813 he was Major of the nineteenth infantry; transferred in 1814 to the twenty-fifth infantry as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa, of the 5th of July, 1814. In November of the same year he was brevetted Colonel, for gallant conduct and distinguished skill in the battle of Niagara, of the 25th of July, 1814, in which he was severely wounded. On the reduction of the army in 1815 he was retained in the first infantry, and in 1817 was Lieutenant Colonel of the third infantry. In 1818 he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel; and the same year Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; and was brevetted Major General in May, 1828, for ten years' meritorious service. He was assigned to the command of the army in the Creek nation, Alabama, in 1836, and succeeded General Ball in Florida on the 8th of December, 1836; was wounded in action with the Seminole Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, on the 24th January, 1838, and was succeeded by Colonel Z. Taylor on the 15th May, 1838; whereupon he returned to the duties of his department, which he managed with distinguished ability.

In his despatch from Chippewa Plains, July 7, 1814, Gen. Brown, in detailing the incidents of the battle of Chippewa, thus refers to the subject of this sketch:

"Major Jesup, commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank and his men falling around him, ordered his batallion to 'support arms and advance;' the order was promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon enemy so galling a discharge as caused them to retire. By this time their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible."

In his despatch concerning the severe battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814, Gen. Brown refers to some of his officers:

"From the preceding details you have new evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Generals Scott and Porter, of Colonel Miller and Major Jesup, of the first Brigade."

To his fine military capacity in the field Gen. Jesup added great administrative ability. in the management of the vast concerns of the Quartermaster's Department he evinced great foresight, but the labor devolved upon him by the Mexican war, in managing the details of the campaign in a far-distant country, can only be properly appreciated by those who shared in its difficulties and responsibilities.—A grateful country must ever bear in honorable remembrance the service of the veteran soldier and gentleman, whose name and fame will go down to posterity as a portion of our brighest military records.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Startling disclosures, showing John Covode and his Associates refuse to investigate charges of republican corruption.

On Friday week a scene occurred in the United States House of Representatives which will arrest the attention of the whole nation. The majority of the Covode Committee have been caught in an ugly trap; and their conduct in refusing to allow the Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, to summon witnesses to prove corruption on the part of the Republican leaders, will excite feelings of contempt and indignation wherever the record is made public. *They* talk about official corruption!—When Defrees, their own candidate for Printer, solemnly testified before the Committee, that he had pledged the Republican Caucus to give one half of the proceeds of the office for electioneering purposes, and "upon this hint" he was nominated and voted for by immaculate Republicans! We now ask our readers to examine the following proceedings in Congress—they need no comment—they speak for themselves—and show that Mr. John Covode refuses to dance to his own music!

On Friday last, June 1st, Mr. Warren Winslow, (Dem.) of North Carolina, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read certain extracts from the journal of the Covode investigating committee, of which he is a member, by which it appeared that he desired to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne county, Penna.

To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession the names of a hundred persons as witnesses, but, as in every instance, they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them.

It appeared further from the record that Mr. Winslow applied for these witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority said to be reliable, and not by annonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to the House.

Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpœna Mr. Winslow's witnesses if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government, and as Mr. Scranton was here, he would summon him.

Mr. Winslow's request was refused by the Committee, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Robison of Illinois voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative; as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter should be submitted to the House.

At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpœna McMullen and several others, of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers of the election held in that city in the fall of 1856.

Mr. Covode said he had no objections to subpœna a portion of them, but was unwilling to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them all.

Mr. Winslow's request, in this instance, was again denied by a tie vote.

Mr. Winslow then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greensburg and Pittsburg, Pa., understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland county; to which Mr. Covode objected, on the ground that those gentlemen had no connection with the Government.

This request was also refused. The record further states that when Mr. Frederick Engle was called to the stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any minute made, and when he had been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee replied that it was not noted in the minutes.

Mr. Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the journal as relates to summoning witnesses, be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. Houston, (Ala.,) asked, as Mr. Winslow desired to have witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr. Winslow replied, "I believe the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Covode." [Laughter.]

Let the record go forth, that the Republican Committee has refused to investigate the charges directly made against their own confreres, and particularly against their Chairman, John Covode! So says the York *Gazette*.

FUSION IN CONFUSION.

The "signs of the times" appear to indicate considerable confusion in the fusion ranks of Abolitionism and render LINCOLN's prospect more gloomy than desirable. For some time the Republicans professed great love for Mr. FILLMORE, and proclaimed through their journals the hearty adhesion of that gentleman to the principles and candidates of the Chicago Convention. Now the joy is not so great, Mr. FILLMORE having, in a manly letter, announced his opposition to LINCOLN and his cordial endorsement of an intention to support BELL & EVERETT. Since the appearance of the Ex-President's manifesto against Sectionalism, the BELL and EVERETT people are quite jubilant, their ranks having increased by thousands here and elsewhere.

The friends of BATES, in Missouri and the West, are extremely hostile to the Republican nominees. As an evidence of their feeling at this juncture, the St. Louis *News*, the home organ of Mr BATES, after hoisting the BELL and EVERETT ticket, says:

"The American portion of the Opposition of the country, who cast 800,000 votes in 1856, and who can, by a turn of the hand, dictate the President this year, were left wholly out of consideration at Chicago. How can they, with any sentiment of self respect, join in jubilation over their humiliating repulse?"

In New York the division in the Abolition ranks is wide, and increasing. The SEWARD and anti-SEWARD difficulty is far from being settled, and the New York *Times* is free to say that, "splitting rails was no part of the duties of the Presidency, as those duties were defined in the Constitution and that it was not worth while for the Republicans to lay too much stress on LINCOLN's ability in that department." Further on, the *Times* very appropriately says:

"We fear this appeal underates the intelligence of the great mass of American voters. We do not think they are likely to elect a President upon any such grounds of 'sympathy,' or upon any such presumption of knowledge derived from experience."

The New York *Express*, the organ of the Americans and Old Line Whigs of the Empire State, is also arrayed in antagonism to the Chicago candidates, and says:

"For every Fillmore man going or gone over to Lincoln, such speeches as Sumner's will knock two back out of the old Fremont ranks. Lincoln will lose hundreds of votes Fremont got. *Mauling rails* is not up to sleeping with grizzly bears on the Rocky Mountains. The 'American organs" that go over to Abolitionism now will have just as much effect as in 1859, no more. The solid 100,000 Old Line Whigs and Americans, in this New York State, are never to be taken over by any newspaper editors into the bosom of the Abolition party."

From these and other extracts, which we might publish, were they necessary, one thing is apparent:—The conservative sentiment of the people are against LINCOLN, SUMNER, and Abolitionism. The first flush of the fever, excited by the Chicago nominations, having passed off, and the true purposes of the Republicans being ascertained, the Union-loving men of the Opposition are deserting the Black Flag everywhere in the North, and arraying themselves on the side of the Constitution and the country.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

[*From the Boston Atlas and Bee.*]

The legislative committee, yesterday afternoon, resumed and finished their investigation in relation to the cattle distemper. John A. Andrews, Esq., addressed the Committee in which remarks he said we fall into the error of taking coincidence for consequences; too much given to looking at the outside without examining into the subject. There is nothing in any disease but may be cured, but what had been done I fear has not served to give much information as to this disease. Why should you not establish a commission or a series of commissions to trace this disease down to its starting point. All diseases have their causes, all have abnormal foundations, and the result can be traced back to the cause. Some have thought this like the small-pox or other contagious diseases, but nobody knows anything about it. Our Commissioners have not attempted to classify the cases of this distemper; the most that they have tried to do is to trace each separate case back to a case of the same kind from which it was inherited. Now, unless a kind of careful and exact examination is entered into, nothing definite can be arrived at. The speaker was not bold enough, not being a physician, to suggest a course of procedure for the Commissioners, but he thought they should submit the disease to the fullest investigation of modern science, through the appointment of one or more commissions, to act separately or conjointly, as may be thought best.

Dr. Loring made some remarks, in which he said he thought the statement that nothing had been done or brought to light by the Commissioners was all wrong. The Commissioners have tried to lay before the public, through the co-operation of the newspapers and otherwise, the facts and the advance they made in their work, and these facts show to the contrary to what the gentleman that had just preceded him had stated. It appeared the disease was first known in this country at Belmont, and rapidly traversed to North Brookfield. The speaker then gave a history of the disease in Europe with which this is identical.

The question is, is this disease contagious. On this subject we have a vast deal of opinion, both here and in Europe. Profs. Morton and Simmons in the mother country, both veterinary surgeons, have given it as their opinion that it is contagious. The Commissioners have done all in their power, feeling that they had the virtual co-operation of the farming community, and that the Legislature would second their efforts.

If anything can be done to give light upon the disease let us have that, but in Heaven's name let us first get rid of the disease—let that be done sure, and first, and then we will learn as to the causes.

The Commissioners accepted their task, not knowing the full extent to which they would have to act. The disease was at first supposed to be confined to a small locality, but has proved otherwise, and as we have done we ask your careful consideration.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW JERSEY.

MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society was held at Elizabeth, on the 6th inst., called to consider the cattle disease. The President, Mr. N. N. Halstead, stated the object of the meeting. The report of a committee appointed by a meeting in Morristown, was made by Mr. D. B. Logan. The recommendation made by them, that the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature, excited much discussion.

Gov. Olden submitted a paper embodying his views, which was read. He recommended that the Society prepare an address to the people, to embrace the following points:

First, when and under what circumstances the disease appeared in Europe. Second, the time and manner of its introduction in Massachusetts, and its progress in that State. Third, all that is known of its introduction and progress in New Jersey. Fourth, symptoms of the disease and its contagious character. Fifth, the difficulty of ascertaining the length of time that elapses between the inception and the full development of the disease. Sixth, the importance of averting its ravages by promptly enclosing herds that are infected, in places where it is impossible for them to come in contact with other cattle, and that in districts where the disease is known to exist, they be kept in lots enclosed in the middle of the farm, or in places secure from communication with other cattle. Seventh, vigorously prohibiting the turning of cattle upon the public highways. Eighth, by refraining from the purchase of cattle from other States, or bringing any into a healthy neighborhood which have for six months previous had any opportunities for contracting the disease, or whose previous location for six months is unknown. Ninth, what mode of treatment has been most efficacious after the cattle have been attacked. The paper also suggested that the Committee should visit other States, and enquire into the progress and present state of the disease, abroad and at home—to call town meetings wherever it may be deemed necessary—and to advise, if considered proper, the calling of an extra session of the Legislature; the Society to raise a loan of $1000 or more to defray all expenses incurred by the Comittee in the investigation of the subject—the Governor agreeing to recommend to the Legislature to reimburse them to this amount.

After slight debate the paper of the Governor was adopted.

During the meeting, statements were made from various counties, announcing the appearance of the disease.

Mr. Abraham A. Johnson said that he had known the same disease ten years ago, when many farmers in his vicinity lost numbers of cattle; and statements to the same effect were made by other gentlemen. Various modes of treating the disease were debated, and one gentleman announced that he had applied a remedy in one instance which had proved effectual. Its intectious character was conceded, and its cause was stated to be a minute insect which finds its way to the lungs of cattle.

MEETING IN MORRIS COUNTY.

A large meeting of citizens and farmers of Morris county, was held at Morristown, Tuesday evening, to consider the fatal disease among cattle. F. S. Lathrop was elected Chairman, and D. B. Logan, Secretary. Mr. Lathrop made some introductory remarks, stating the object of the meeting—that it was held to devise measures for preventing the spread of the contagion, &c. No specific for it, he said, had been discovered. The only remedy is to destroy all the cattle diseased. The horned cattle of this State, he said, are estimated at 1,000,000 averaging $20 each in value. He urged New Jersey to follow the example of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in passing salutary laws to provide remedies against the spread of the disease.

The Secretary then read a paper giving information concerning the disease. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. A. M. Treadwell, C. K. Tattle, E. B. Graves, Dr. Quimby, S. F. Headley and others. Resolutions were adopted strongly urging the farmers of the country to cease entirely from purchasing, exchanging or boarding strange cattle during the prevalence of the disease, inviting the medical faculty to give the malady their attention, and recommending the insolation of diseased herds. A vigilance committee of fifty persons, from all parts of the county, was appointed to take measures for the protection of the county.

A YANKEE from Maine, being at Buena Vista the night before the battle, and somewhat doubtful of the result, went out to hearing, as he supposed, and made the following prayer:—"O Lord, here we are, about four thousand of us, and twenty thousand Mexicans—enough to swallow us without greasing. Now if you can help us, do it—and if you can't, for heaven's sake don't help the Mexicans—and just hold on until to-morrow, and you'll see the awfullest fight you ever saw in your life. Yours, respectfully, amen."

DO I understand the counsel for defendant, asked a very fat Western juror to say that he is about to read his authorities, as against the decision just pronounced from the bench? 'By no means, responded the counsel aforesaid.—'I was merely going to show to your honor, by a brief passage I was about to read from a book, what an internal old fool Blackstone must have been.' 'Ay, ay!' said the judge, not a little elated and there the matter ended.

AN Irishman, travelling on one of the railroads the other day, got out of the cars for refreshments at a way station, and unfortunately the bell rang and the train was off before he had finished his pie and coffee.—"Hould on! cried Pat, and he ran like a madman after the cars, hould on, ye murthering ould stame ingine— ye've got a passenger aboard that is left behind!"

ENGLISH TRAVELLER—"Hi say, bam I on the right road to 'Artford?"

Jonathan—"Well you be."

Traveller—"'Ow far shall I 'ave to go before I get there?"

Jonathan—"Wall, ef yeou turn round and go t'other way, may be you'll have to travel about ten miles. But, ef yeou keep on the way yeou are going, yeou'll have to go twenty-four thousand, I reckon."

"Bob, lower yourself into the well and holler for help."

"What for?"

"To frighten daddy, and make some fun."

Bob did as he was desired, but got more fun than he bargained for. It was administered by a sapling. Distance five and a half feet.

A MERCHANT, having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces that, "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

SETTLED AT LAST.—The Chicago Journal says: "We have Mr. Lincoln's authority for saying that his name is Abraham."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,

JOHN J. CESSNA,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

RICHARD M'MULLIN,

NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,

S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE BAUGHMAN,

W. PROVIDENCE,

CORONER,

JACOB WALTER,

ST. CLAIR.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Black Republican nominee for President of the United States, is the author of the annexed treasonable, fanatical and revolutionary doctrine. It was announced by him prior to Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" Rochester speech, the leading idea of which it embodies, and was the basis of all his arguments against Stephen A. Douglas in 1858, by whom he was defeated for the U. S. Senate. Let the conservative masses reflect upon this startling doctrine, and let patriots shrink from it as from a serpent whose sting is death!

"We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation.—Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. *I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.* I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. *It will become all one thing or all the other.* Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is *in the course of ultimate extinction*, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South."

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

We raise to our mast-head to-day, the ticket for county officers nominated by the Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last.—We lack the room in the present number to speak of the candidates in detail, but will do so at an early day. They are all good men and deserving Democrats, and we bespeak for them the earnest and undivided support of the party. They have been put forward as our standard-bearers—they have been selected to lead the van in the coming fight, and we hope every man who calls himself a Democrat, will come up manfully to their support. Doubtless, some of us would rather have seen some friend whom we specially respect, honored with a nomination; but the majority of the representatives of the party did not coincide in our wishes, and, therefore, as Democrats, believing that the will of the majority should rule, we should bury our personal likes and dislikes and submit to the decision of those to whom the sovereign people delegated the right to make our nominees. Let the golden rule—"Do unto others as you would have others do unto you"—be the motto of our disappointed friends, remembering that if they had been successful, they would have certainly expected the support of their disappointed competitors. Besides, *principles*, which are eternal, should be dearer to us all, than *men*, the mere creatures of a day. Therefore let us all do our duty—and the victory we shall win at the coming election, will be but a precursor of future success, when our ticket shall be composed of the Democrats who have just been defeated for the nomination.

☞No reliable news of importance from the Baltimore Convention. There seems to be a better prospect than at Charleston, but we apprehend that it will be impossible to effect a reconciliation between the main body and the seceders.

☞The Democratic County Convention on Tuesday last, was composed of the very best men in the party. Its proceedings were conducted with great decorum and passed off in entire harmony.

☞We publish in this issue the interesting report of the Poor House Commissioners. Let every one give it a thorough perusal.

☞We are precluded from giving our usual variety this week, owing to the publication of several lengthy articles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

DEMOCRATIC CO. CONVENTION!

Pursuant to the rules of the Democratic party of Bedford county, the delegates elected for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, selecting Congressional, Senatorial and Representative conferees, &c., &c., assembled in Convention in the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The full number of delegates were present from every district, as follows.

Bedford Borough.—Hon. Job. Mann, Dr. F. C. Reamer.

Bedford tp.—Michael Holderbaum, Saml. Defibaugh.

Broad Top.—John W. Smith, James McElhaney.

Colerain.—Josiah Shoemaker, William S. Beegle.

Cumberland Valley.—John C. Vickroy, S. Whip, Esq.

Hopewell.—William Gorsuch, James McCleary.

Harrison.—J. C. Devore, Isaac Devore.

Juniata.—Lewis Fyan, Peter F. Lehman.

Liberty.—John Cypher, Daniel Stoler.

Londonderry.—Cornelius Devore, Jesse Conner.

Monroe.—Lewis Houser, Daniel Fletcher.

Napier.—William Rock, Richard McMullin.

Providence East.—D. A. T. Black, Michael Ritchey.

Providence West.—James B. Farquhar, Josiah Baughman.

Schellsburg Borough.—John Kemery, A. J. Snively.

Snake Spring.—Solomon Reighard, John Koontz.

Southampton.—William Adams, David Walter.

St. Clair.—Jacob Walter, Samuel Beckley.

Union.—Castleton Ake, Moses McIlwaine.

Woodberry Middle.—Daniel Barley, Dr. C. Olleig.

Woodberry South.—Sam'l. Nicodemus, Christian K. Kochendarfer.

On motion the Convention was organized by the appointment of HON. JOB MANN as President, and DR. F. C. REAMER, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the various offices to be filled at the coming October election. The nomination of a candidate for the office of Prothonotary being first in order, Hon. A. J. Snively withdrew the name of J. Henry Schell as a candidate for that office, and moved that MAJ. S. H. TATE be nominated by acclamation, which was accordingly done, and Maj. Tate was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Prothonotary.

The nomination of a candidate for Sheriff being next in order, the Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result:

	1 bal.	2d	3d	4th
F. D. Beegle	6	4	2	
W. A. Powell	7	4		
Val. Steckman	14	18	17	20
J. J. Cessna	9	12	18	22
I. Kensinger	2			
P. H. Studebaker	4	4	5	

J. J. CESSNA having, on the fourth ballot, received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the party for the office of Sheriff. On motion the nomination of Mr. Cessna was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the office of Commissioner, when the following ballotings were had:

	1 bal.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
David Evans	5	1	1	1		
J. T. Gephart	13	13	11	6		
J. S. Brumbaugh	8	11	14	18	21	18
Thos. W. Horton	9	7	5	6	5	
Wm. Adams	1	2	1			
Rich'd McMullin	6	8	10	11	16	24

RICHARD McMULLIN having received a majority of all the votes cast on the 6th ballot, was then declared the nominee for the office of Commissioner. His nomination was made unanimous. The name of Michael Fluke, Esq., having been mentioned in connexion with this office, without his knowledge, and contrary to his wishes, was withdrawn prior to the balloting.

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH was then nominated on the first ballot for Poor Director, GEO. BAUGHMAN for Auditor, and JACOB WALTER for Coroner.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year, the Chairman being empowered to add such names as he may think proper:

G. H. Spang, Esq., (Chairman) Hon. Jos. B. Noble, John Kemery, Geo. W. Powell, Samuel Whip, Esq., William Cessna, Jas. B. Farquhar, Simon Hershman, Joseph Crisman, Esq., O. H. Gaither, Hon. John G. Hartley.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which the Convention adjourned, having done its work in a harmonious and fraternal spirit.

Resolved, By the representatives of the Democracy of Bedford county, in Convention assembled, that the ticket for county officers selected to-day, is composed of worthy men and true Democrats, and that we pledge our best efforts individually and collectively, to insure its success at the election in October next.

Resolved, That we will cordially and earnestly support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, believing that in the continued success of the Democratic party, rests the only certain safe-guard of our Republic.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of GEN'L. H. D. FOSTER as our candidate for Governor, and will use all honorable efforts to secure his election, knowing him to be an upright citizen, sound national Democrat and well qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office.

Resolved, That in the action of the sectional Convention recently assembled at Chicago, we regret to recognize the workings of that insane fanaticism against which Washington and the fathers of the Republic so earnestly warned us, and that we deprecate most heartily and sincerely the spirit and tendency of the doctrines set forth by that body.

Resolved, That the nominations of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, are adverse to the best interests of Pennsylvania and of the Union; being the champions and defenders of the "irrepressible conflict," their election, in our opinion, would precipitate the country into civil commotion and bring upon us all the horrors of disunion, negro insurrections, and intestine war.

Resolved, That we claim the right to name the candidate for Congress in this District at the next election, and recommend HON. W. P. SCHELL as our candidate and hereby appoint B. F. Meyers, Maj. Jno. Watson and O. H. Gaither to meet the delegates from the other counties of said district, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to place in nomination such candidate.

Resolved, That Wm. T Daugherty, G. H. Ramey and James Patton act as our conferees to meet conferees of Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

Resolved, That J. W. Lingenfelter, S. S. Fluke and Wm. Keyser be and they are hereby appointed our conferees to meet the conferees from Somerset county to nominate two candidates for members of the legislature.

THE TARIFF BILL POSTPONED.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The Morrill Tariff bill has been postponed by the Senate for the present session. The Democrats of Pennsylvania headed by our gallant Foster, fought hard to have this bill passed, though their efforts were hopeless from the beginning, for the reason that the bill was purposely so shaped by the Black Republicans of the House, as to make its adoption by the Senate impossible. The object of the Black Republicans in so framing the bill as to make it obnoxious to three fourths of the States of the Union, is so manifest that it is scarcely necessary here to bring it to the reader's mind. *It is to keep open the Tariff question for agitation during the coming campaign, for the purpose of making political capital.* Let this be borne in mind. Had the Morrill bill been fair to other sections of the country, and *had it not been kept from the Senate until towards the close of the session*, when it was impossible to act upon it understandingly, Pennsylvania would have received all she asked. Senator Bigler exerted himself to his utmost to obtain the passage of a Pennsylvania Tariff, whilst such "Republican" Senators as Hale and Fessenden grinned and leered like drunken satyrs, full of satisfaction that no such Tariff could be made at present. The hypocrisy of Black Republicanism on this Tariff question, smells to heaven, and the rottenness of its designs can attract none but the buzzards that feed on the carrion of politics. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, an Opposition newspaper, has the following article on the subject of the postponement of the Tariff bill, which we ask our readers to give a careful perusal.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Fate of the Tariff.

The MORRILL tariff bill has met the fate in the Senate which its enemies have all along prophesied for it, and which its friends feared was prophecied too truly. Mr. WILSON yesterday moved that the session be extended to the 28th inst. Mr. HUNTER suggested the 21st, and then a proposition of Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, that the 25th should be fixed upon the final adjournment, was affirmatively acted upon, as though it were a species of splitting the difference between the other days named.

Some allusion being made by Mr. CLINGMAN to the fact that the Baltimore Convention would be in session next week, and a desire expressed that the time of the final adjournment might be fixed, with a view to the absence of Democratic Senators, which the assembling of that body might cause, Mr. HALE made a speech of a very remarkable character, and one which should teach Pennsylvanians, and others interested in the success of the new tariff bill, that Democratic Senators alone are not to be held responsible for its defeat. He stigmatized the new tariff bill as a partial one, and ridiculed Senator BIGLER and his efforts to procure its passage. "The tariff question," he said, "is settled. There were at least ten votes against it." That this is so is probably true; and that all the eloquence of Senator BIGLER would be expended in vain in efforts to change the views of those comprising the majority upon the subject, is equally likely. But it must be remembered hereafter that no party is entitled to the credit of having sought to achieve its success, and no party responsible altogether for its rejection by the Senate. The *Evening Post*, one of the ablest papers in the country, and an unswerving supporter of the Republican side of politics, has, since the introduction of the MORRILL bill in the House of Representatives, denounced the bill in the most unmeasured terms, as partial, unjust, oppressive, and made to advance the interests of a few engaged in particular branches of manufacture, at the expense of every one else in the country. Mr. HALE, now, in the Senate, hastens the downfall of the bill, by telling the Senate and the country that its defeat is foredoomed, and by intimating, if not distinctly urging, that its fate is merited by the partiality of the proposed legislation.

On the other hand, Gov. BIGLER, since the introduction of the bill into the Senate, has apparently been its earnest, if not very effective, advocate. It may be that he knows that there is a majority of ten ready to seal its doom, whenever the time comes for a vote, at least, as well as Mr. HALE, who is not generally, we presume, very high in the confidence of the majority of the Senate. It may be that Mr. BIGLER, hopeless of, or even indifferent to its success, has shaped his course on the question, with a view to screen himself from the censure of his constituents. Of these things we are unable to judge; but one thing, all who run may read—that while Gov. BIGLER has, at least, been the avowed advocate of the MORRILL tariff bill, Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, has sung its funeral psalm in a tone rather of triumph than of sorrow.

The Covode Committee falling into Contempt.

The effort made by the self-righteous Covode to bring the Administration of President Buchanan into disrepute, through the instrumentality of a one-sided, partizan Committee, under the modus operandi of which, the said Covode was suffered to be prosecutor, witness, attorney, judge and part of the jury, has excited nothing but the contempt of all intelligent and liberal-minded men. Many of the Opposition newspapers regard Covode as an arrant hypocrite and deprecate his bare-faced attempt to make party capital at the expense of the honor and character of our government. The following from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, the organ of the Bell party in Philadelphia, we commend to the admirers of the immaculate Covode:

"The fact is, as every unprejudiced and discerning man must see, that the present "Republican" majority in the House of Representatives, have employed their power during this session of Congress, chiefly in *ex parte* inquisitions into the conduct of the President and his Cabinet, in which the inquisitorial committees were packed with the enemies of the accused parties, whose action was so shaped as to elicit every fact that was likely to discredit the Administration, while every fact that would have been exculpatory, was suppressed. And all this was done, too, with the foreknowledge that whatever the result of the inquest might be, the parties originating it had the power, by a final vote in the House, to pass and record a sentence of condemnation, and with a foregone purpose to give the whole proceedings that damning issue. The event, as exhibited in the resolutions passed yesterday, in censure of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, has consummated the design of the conspirators, and the journals of Congress are again disgraced with a denunciatory judgment, pronounced against the Executive of the nation, by a partisan majority in one branch of the Legislature, against every principle of constitutional right and power, and every rule of ordinary judicial propriety and justice. Comment on this shameful abuse of the power of a majority in a single chamber of Congress is unecessary. It is a striking example of abuse in those who have set themselves up as the special reformers of abuses. Those who will audaciously transgress all established limitations of legislative jurisdiction, and usurp functions denied to them by the fundamental law of the Government, for the purpose of exercising a malignant and dishonorable censorship over a co-ordinate department of the Administration, are not fit to be trusted with too much power. Moreover, the people will doubtless see that the whole aim of the "Covode," and other like committees, has been to bring the President and his Constitutional advisers into public contempt, merely to provoke a counter current of feeling in favor of the "Republican" party, and, perceiving this fact, we trust that the only and real purpose of a shameful scheme of persecution will fail of realization."

THE BATTLE OF THE "*HAMS*" AND THE "*RAMS*."

Mr. T. U. Webb writes from Philadelphia to know if we are sure that Mr. Lincoln's name is Abra*ham* and not Abra*m*. We answer, that the Chicago *Press and Tribune* has stated as much on Mr. Lincoln's express authority; and now we have the *Illinois State Journal*, published at Springfield, which says that the name Abra*m* does not belong to Mr. Lincoln.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The troubles of the Republicans over the name of their candidate have been really distressing to witness. Not a day has passed since the nomination of the unavailable Lincoln, without the occurrence of some unhappy complication connected with his christian name.—So long as our Republican neighbors stuck to "old Abe" they have got along well enough; but once forsaking that plain appellation they have instantly become entangled in a "hamram" labyrinth. "It is *ham*," has shouted one. "It is *ram*," has responded another. The "hams" have grown heated, and the "rams" have been rampant, until a pitched battle between the "rams" and the "hams" has appeared unavoidable. By the above official announcement—to which in charity we give publicity—it appears that the question is now decided and that the "rams" are overthrown. But although the Republicans may succeed in preserving their candidate's "ham," they will find it a difficult matter to "save his bacon."

THE APPROACHING HARVEST.—The wheat crop is just maturing and in many parts of this country, particularly at the South, harvest is in progress. At isolated points all through the Northwest harvesting has commenced, so that the extent of the crop will be soon known. After a thorough examination of the newspapers, the conclusion is unavoidable that the forthcoming harvest will be one of the most abundant ever gathered, taking the country as a whole. Virginia and parts of Georgia, North and South Carolina, appear to be the least favored; but even in those States, after weighing the many conflicting accounts given we should not be surprised if the yield is up to a fair average—unless we except Virginia, which has suffered severely from insects.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

AN OCTAROON IN CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says a Mississippi planter has purchased, for $7,000, an elegant brick mansion in that city as a residence for his daughter, an octaroon, just sixteen years old. She was expected there shortly, accompanied by her governess and one or two free servants. A daughter of the Rev. J. C. White has been employed as a general instructor of the young lady. Though born a slave, the octaroon is now free, and the planter will spare no pains or expense to give her a thorough education. Her income while she resides here is to be $3,000 a year. The preparations for her advent are said to have created considerable excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the house she is to occupy.

Holloway's Pills.—An indisputable fact. Costiveness of the Bowels.—Many diseases which afflict mankind, originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera, viz: indigestion, headache, nervous disorders, piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time, but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventually the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renevate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence.

Read the Advertisement elsewhere.

STATISTICS OF THE POOR House of Bedford County for Ten Years, including Receipts Expenditures, &c.

	Aggregate Average.	Receipts of mill exclusive of miller's thirds.	Expenses of Mill	Receipts of farm and garden.	Expenses of farm.	Receipts of mill and farm over and above expenses.	Expenses of Poor House over and above the net proceeds of mill & farm as paid out.	Whole expenses of the Poor House property	Toll wheat of mill. No. of bushels.	Toll rye of mill. No. of bushels	Toll corn of mill No. of bushels	Toll buckwheat of mill No. of bushels	Average per centage on investment at orginal cost of $12,500	Joint expenses of mill, farm & poor house as reported	Average number of paupers each day including out door and way-faring	Average cost of each pauper per week	Paid tax collected each year
1850													cts. per an.				
1851		$939.24		$1168.17	$382.25	$1363.00	$1402.76	$3021.37	928	141	36	49	12½	$3765.77	511	$.77½	$1600.00
1852		669.75		1040.10	86.87	375.21	1307.13	1681.81	591	96	39	224		3018.93	534		2700.00
1853		1009.50		1165.65	95.37	2941.85	671.32	1909.21	895	156	12	60		2941.85	534	1.30	2100.00
1854		1347.46		1213.18	101.72	1919.68	2833.53	4755.03	953	224	37	62		5395.96	574	.40	3482.80
1855		924.50		935.05	69.19	1554.54	2366.81	3921.35	732	266	77	25		4236.36	583	1.71	3149.57
1856		841.94		1517.78	83.43	2218.98	2066.23	4285.21	490	225	68	60		4364.95	52	1.56	3753.95
1857		839.24		1505.95	328.04	1802.03	2779.01	4581.04	397	161	75	37		5194.20	53	1.66	4295.75
1858		1605.01		1097.38	221.90	2455.49	1892.71	4318.20	782	257	70	62		4594.10	47	1.78	2119.00
1859		571.58		897.98	110.09	1318.97	2784.57	4003.54	514	227	45	43		4251.13	51	1.51	4064.47
		739.80	196.86	993.94	87.53	1483.36	2.989.58	4151.94	465	302	61	45		$4736.32	57	1.50	4209.40
Aggregate.	$9501.02	$7669.73	$1247.77	$10406.10	$1553.87	$19.603.49	$21,037.48	$35,901.70	6,495	2,056	522	473		41,436.62			31,803.94
Average.	$950.10	$766.97	$124.77	$1040.61	$155.38	$1,960.34	$2,103.74	$3,590.17	649½	205½	52½	47		4,143.66			3,180.39

In the foregoing table, wheat is put down at $1; rye, corn and buckwheat 50 cts. beef 4½, pork 5, lard 10, tallow 10; and garden vegetable, at a fair average price. The column containing expenses of Poor House, over and above net proceeds of mill and farm *as paid out*, exhibits $2,103. 74; the last column, containing taxes collected each year, exhibits an average of $3.180.39, showing a difference of $1.076.-65; this difference is accounted for in the consumption of beef, pork, garden vegetables &c. not put down in the column of expenses, not being *paid out*, but counted in as resources of farm and garden in order to ascertain what the property has been paying as a separate and distinct property from the Poor House. This difference added to the cost of each pauper per head as above, makes the average cost of each one per week, for the ten last years, $1.71; this concluded all expenses of Poor House, embracing Steward's salary, his family, Physician's salary, Directors, Clerks, &c. From a thorough and rigid investigation of every Treasurer's and Steward's report, which involved an examination of every single item in each one for ten years, nothing was detected but a fair and full statement of income and out-lay. Some bills were allowed occasionally which looked extravagant, but they would not have been paid without checks being granted by the Directors. There is some room for economizing; but the secret of so much tax and expense, is the unavoidable cost of a very large family of say 60 people (including Steward and family) to be fed and clothed all the time; following in its train, Physician's bills, medicines, burial expenses, Clerks, Directors, Justices, making out warrants, constable's fees in bringing paupers &c. &c. These latter things make up a large bill of items each year, which are not seen, but felt.

The mill and farm taken together exhibit an astonishing result. No real estate property in the county pays like it. The mill is a source of steady increase, yielding as much as most farms alone, after paying all its expenses, whilst the farm and gardens, are still more interesting in their results.

It is not a grain growing farm; but with a large meadow, and its yield of corn, with work done principally by the Steward and paupers, the net increase is large, and the garden still larger. From 2500 to 3000 heads of cabbage, 2 & 300 doz. cucumbers are the annual yield of the garden, including beets, parsnips, beans &c, in proportion. The best thing about it, is, the *work* costs nothing, or very little. It is a kind of work, paupers can and will do.

The above table is as near correct as it could be made from the reports. From the *mixed* manner in which some are made out, it is impossible to get items seperated so as to get them exactly under the proper head. It is suggested, hereafter, that for ready information, and a clear exhibit of facts, the Treasurer and Steward keep their accounts, and make out their reports showing the income of the Mill, in one column; the expenses in another, and the same with regard to the farm and Poor House property. They are three separate concerns, and the accounts should be kept so.

The varied amount of expenses in different years is accounted for from the facts that more checks were lifted in some years than others. The first three of the above ten, shows the average cost of paupers small; the next column of receipts by Treasurer explains it in the amount of taxes received, and consequently the small amount paid out.

Too loose a practice has prevailed in allowing exonerations to collectors; a more rigid rule would save the honest, willing tax-payers a large amount.

Collectors, if allowed, get in the habit of putting every body on the 'scape list who don't pay just when asked; this practice has been a source of considerable burthern to the tax payers within ten years. Collectors should bear in mind that no man can plead the three hundred dollar law against taxes; and this rule enforced, will leave very few in Bedford county unable to contribute their mite to the support of the Poor.

The yield of 12½ per cent on the investment at original cost, may probably admit of a small deduction; but very little. Under no circumstances could it get below 10. The board of commissioners appointed to sell the property and buy another, &c., are satisfied that such a change would be useless and unwise. The objection to the property being on the turnpike is no objection when it is taken into consideration that the way-faring population must be supported any how; it will not do to let them starve; the poor-house is made for the poor, and the whole people of the county may as well keep them as those who live along the road; the tax-payers along the turnpike have, as it is, more than their share of beggars.

Besides this, if the Institution were eight or ten miles, or three or four miles from town on a farm, a great many way-farers would resort to it at all events; the Physicians would have to ride further, and charge more, the pauper's clothing would have to be hauled and carried to them; the grand jury would have to visit them at a big expense; a Stdward and a hand or two would have to be constantly on the go to furnish supplies; the expense of several hands on a farm; a large number of horses and cattle constantly to feed and all the other expenses attending a grain-growing farm with its vast amount of labor, make it in their opinion, highly expedient and proper to keep what they now have rather than venture on untried experiments. An improvement, however, should be made; a new house ought to be built for the paupers; this can be done without much outlay, and should be so arranged as to have a place or department exclusively for the sick and another place separately for the way-farers. These places properly attended to and cleansed as they should be, will relieve the rest of the paupers from suffering, and the Steward from a great deal of trouble and odium.

It is to be hoped also that the institution will hereafter be kept from all entangling alliances with politics, and that an intelligent good business man may be retained as Steward so long as he behaves himself well. The business must be learned as well as every thing else.

An honest man with some of the people's funds could buy grain, grind it out and supply the whole town of Bedford, in addition to doing the grist work; this should be done; such a use of the property would in a short time greatly relieve the tax-payers.

Entertaining these views, after a careful examination of the subject, the Commissioners believing they had discretionary power under the act of Assembly and appointment of the Court, respectfully decline carrying out the provisions of said act, under a conviction that the people of the County would not be benefited thereby.

JOHN NYCUM,
JOS. B. NOBLE,
EMN'L. STATLER,
FR. JORDAN,
O. E. SHANNON.

GIANT STRIDES IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—It is a world of wonders nobody can deny, we take up the periodical of the day with the expectancy of reading some new theory or discovery, as well as seeing news in the abstract. The trans-atlantic electric cable, at the time we write, is fast expanding from its central point in mid-ocean to its two "termini" on land, to link the hemispheres! but at the same time that we justly look upon this as a convincing proof of the great "march of intellect," we must not lose sight of another and no less great palpable evidence of what a giant intellect, single-handed, can accomplish. THOMAS HOLLOWAY, whose name (as the great medical dictator of the present age) it needs no sub-marine telegraph to herald from one clime to another, has by means of his two remedies, a "Pill" and an "Ointment," long established a chain of communicating agencies around the globe, without having recourse, however, to the aid of electricity or a metal wire. As the poet has designated man to be but "a link in the great chain of causation," so may HOLLOWAY be said, through the instrumentality of his all-powerful remedies, to have organized a Universal Dispensary for the sick of all nations without regard to color, whether civilized or savage, simple in their all-sufficiency, and within the reach of all.

What has led to these remarks at the present was a visit we paid some time since to Dr Holloway's establishment in New York, and the inspection with which we were then favored of some of the innumerable proofs of his vast enterprize, from which we deduce the almost inconceivable extent to which his labors have extended, and the consequent universal acceptation of his twin-remedies as specifics for internal and external disease—pages might be written in adducing proofs of this, but one will serve to elucidate the fact in the present instance sufficient to convince the most sceptical. In proportion as countries are distinct and diversified, so are the means of reaching all the scattered members of the human family difficult to accomplish. To do this, it would be necessary to employ an almost "Pentecostal" array of different tongues. Accordingly, in almost every living language, has this enterprising man made known his mission to suffering humanity, and in no less than thirty distinct dialects have the wondrous properties of his medicines been actually printed, thus in their own tongue enabling millions to apply to their own peculiar cases these all powerful curatives.

Such "Giant Strides" as these show the possibility of one master mind successfully competing with the capacities of hundreds backed by science itself.—*Philadelphia "Press."*

MARRIED.

In Urbana, Illinois, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Semple, JAMES TRACY, of Urbana, to Miss. MARY E. LING, formerly of Bedford Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of said court :—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., to wit : Maria, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story county, Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carroll county, Ill., George Snell, residing in Penn'a, Caroline, intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now deceased, residing in Blair co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford county, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd , of whom O. E. Shannon is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor and has no guardian, residing in Carroll county, Illinois, and Wm. Snell residing in Bedford county, Pa., [said Wm. Snell holds by purchase, the interest of all said heirs, except Maria Statler, Caroline Barndollar and David Manspeaker] to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said court, at Bedford, this 7th day of May, A. D 1860.

ATTEST : SAM'L. H. TATE.
WM. S. FLUKE, Clerk.
Sheriff.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry township, dec'd., to wit : Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Leonard Bitner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette county, Pa., Joseph Wolford residing in Somerset co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegheny co., Md.. Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Susanna, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford county, Catharine intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit, Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit, Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST ; SAM'L. H. TATE,
WM. S. FLUKE, Clerk.
Sheriff.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit, Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. Elder, Peter, and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair county ; to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto L. S. set my hand and seal of said county, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST ;
WM. S. FLUKE, SAM'L. H. TATE,
Sheriff. Clerk.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to L. S. Sarah Grove, Executrix of the last will and testament of Simon Grove, late of Bedford county, deceasad :

On petition of James Mullin, Guardian of the minor children of Jeremiah Grove, dec'd., and on motion of A. King, Esq., we command you that laying aside all business and excuses whatsoever you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at a court to be holden at Bedford on the first Monday third day of September next and show cause why you should not give security as executrix and why you should not settle an account of your administration on the estate of said dec'd.

Witness the HON. F. M. KIMMELL, ESQ. President of our said court, at Bedford, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST ;
WM. S. FLUKE, SAM'L. H. TATE,
Sheriff. Clerk.

June 22d, 1860.

A SELECT SCHOOL

For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 9th day of July next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS—From $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.

June 22d, 1860.

NOTICE.—

Whereas a certain Margery Menges of Napier tp., Bedford county, claims to be my wedded wife, I hereby notify the public that such is not the fact ; that she never stood in any such relation to me, nor does she now ; and I caution all persons against harboring her, or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

G. W. SIGLER.

Bedford Tp., June 22d.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg Esq. late of Juniata Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are here notified that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE.

Juniata Tp., June 22d, '60.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the fund set apart in the Estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd for the support of Joseph Disbrow, said Joseph being now dead, and also other funds received by the administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 23d day of June, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock of said day when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED,
Auditor.

June 8, 1860.

CAUTION.—

Hunters and fishers, will take care not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS,
SAM'L. HULLINGER,
ABRAHAM S. BROWN,
DAVID S. BROWN,
JACOB KIFER,
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER,
SAMUEL BASSLER,
JACOB LONGENECKER,
JACOB A. NICODEMUS,
DAVID L. HARTMAN,
MICHAEL L. KEAGGY,
PAUL RHOADS,
JOHN BRUMBAUGH,
D. S. BRIDENTHAL.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa.. the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of overtwenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.–6m. Machinist.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold, on the premises, by public out-cry, the following valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford co., late the property of Henry Steckman, dec'd., to wit : On Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at one o'clock of said day, the mansion farm, composed of two tracts of Land, containing 223 acres and 146 perches, nett, adjoining Barnabas Steckman, Philip Riddinger, Swaitzwalder and others, with a log house, stone kitchen, log barn and stable, a good orchard thereon, well watered with running water, a considerable portion cleared and the remainder well timbered. Also, On Wednesday, the 27th, at ten o'clock, same month, one tract of land in same township, containing 168 acres and 94 perches, nett, adjoining lands of John Fletcher, Philip Snider and others, with a log house and stable thereon, thirty or forty acres cleared, remainder timber land. Also, on the same day at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, one other tract of land in same township, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a log house, log stable and threshing floor, spring house and out buildings, 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, with several springs of water thereon. TERMS.—One third in hand, on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest.—Attendance will be given on day of sale by

VALENTINE STECKMAN,
Ad'mr. of Henry Steckman, dec'd.

May 25th, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe tp, Bedford co., died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit ; One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnaid Clabaugh, William Cornell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said township,

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit ; Leonard Nycum, John Nycum, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Barnard Nycum, and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny co., Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum residing in Bedford co.,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 15th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co., died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit ; One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Valentine V. Wertz, Widow Suters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in said tp.,

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr. and eleven heirs, to wit. John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, dead, leaving her husband and three children, to wit ; James Kellerman and Wm. Kellerman of Bedford co., John Kellerman of Ohio, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the Widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, George Kerr of Bedford co., and Margaret wife of Peter Funk, residence not known,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday 24th day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., part of the Real estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence township, in the country of Bedford, dec'd, to wit : 78½ acres of Red Lands, about one third of which is cleared and under fence, with a log house thereon erected, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Wilkins, Elias Clark, Absalom Garlick and others.

TERMS :—Three hundred dollars at the confirmation of the Sale—the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured by judgments on the property.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
June 8, 1860. Adm'r. of Levi Clark, dec'd.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS AND OTHERS.

The subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. Filler. This House is situated in the most pleasant part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy, and great care will be taken to render all the guests comfortable and happy. Fresh Mineral Water constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

June 15,'60.4t. JOSEPH ALSIP.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—

Proposals will be received on Friday, the 29th day of June 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the erection of a new Bridge over Clear Creek, at or near the property of the Heirs of Peter Borndollar, dec'd., where the road leading from Bloody Run to Clearville, crosses said Creek in West Providence Township. Plan and specifications will be exhibited on the grounds. Said proposals will also be received on the ground.

By order of the Commissioners.

Comm'rs. Office, June 15th, 1860.3t. H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to hear and determine the facts and return the evidence, &c., to the Court, in the matter of the account of William Ott and Simon Harcleroad, Executors of the last will, &c., of John Harcleroad, late of Colerain tp., dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
June 8, 1860. Auditor.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed ; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞ Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY,

S. W. Corner, Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia. supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER

All your "Old Books" and Magazines ; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

B. FRANK. JACKSON,

PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 *CHESTNUT STREET*,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 *North Third Street*,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 *CHESTNUT Street*,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS!

L. LADOMUS. N. RULON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
No. 802 *CHESTNUT STREET PHILA.*
(FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET,)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$40 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open lace, full jeweled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	14 00
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles.	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks ; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons ; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives ; Sugar Spoons ; Preserve Spoons ; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞ Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses ; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles : Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals ; Studs and Sleeve Buttons ; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞ All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

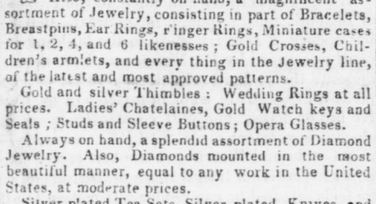
J. E. GOULD,

No. 632 *Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.*

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.

PIANOS.



PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S. MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITBY, EDWARD A ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,

LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 *North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. P. HUBER,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO. SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 *North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.*

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, GEO. R. PEDDLE, C. H. HAMRICK, S. R. MARTIN. J. A. L. MORREL,

F. A. BAKER,

WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, *North Fourth St., Phil'a.*

May 18.'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

WHITE LEAD and Linseed Oil, for sale Shoemakers' Store, Anderson's Row, No 1,

SPRING FASHIONS.—

MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome ordigan, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STELLA SHAWLS.

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, brocha bordered stella, printed cashmere shawls, children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls. straw goods. large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet ruches bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [June 8,'60.]

NEW TOWNSHIP.—

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the undersigned, viewers, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, to view and examine the lines and boundaries of the new township proposed to be erected out of parts of the Townships of Londonderry, Juniata and Harrison, and to consider and report on the propriety of erecting the same, will meet for the purposes of their appointment on Thursday the 5th day of July, 1860, at the Public House of Valentine V. Wertz, in Harrison township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue their examination, &c., from day to day until completed

JAMES BURNS,
JOS. MORTIMORE,
O. H. GAITHER, Viewers.

June 8, 1860.–3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AND TURNPIKE STOCK.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 30th of June next, at the Court House in Bedford, one House and Lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining the public square, the Presbyterian Church and property of Maj. Tate, the property of Sophia Morrison, dec'd.

ALSO—At the same time and place, all the right title and interest of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd., in a lot of ground three miles west of Bedford, on the Turnpike road, on which the toll house &c., is erected. ALSO—12 shares of stock in the Stoystown & Bedford Turnpike Road Co., and ten shares in the Chambersburg & Bedford Turnpike Road Co.—TERMS—Made known on day of sale.

JOB MANN,
June 1, 1860. Administrator.

SAVE COSTS!—

All persons still indebted to the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, by Account or Note, are respectfully yet most earnestly asked to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The Books, Notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added, without further notice, except by special agreement.

June 8, 1860.–2m.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions ; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind ; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general ; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County : B. F. Henry, F. C Ramer, Bedford ; John F. Lowry, Hopewell ; E. B. Reasy, Bloody Run ; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly ; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient ; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungeunt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for some considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There fagain bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth ;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another ; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases :

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞ **CAUTION!**—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box ; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected ; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others ; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

A Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and

Fun, Fancy and Folly.

WHAT is the first thing a young lady looks of in church. The HIMS.

A ROSE without a thorn—a woman without nails.

A GENTLEMAN'S comforter—a pretty wife with an amiable disposition.

PHYSICIAN'S prescriptions are now called "death warrants in Latin."

A MAN winds up his clock to make it run, and his business to make it stop.

A MAN down east has invented yellow spectacles, for making lard look like butter.

THE reason why the Black Republicans call Lincoln "Honest" Abe, is to distinguish him from the rest of the party.

"I'LL GIVE that fellow a piece of my mind," exclaimed a young lady.

"I wouldn't," replied her uncle, "you've none to spare."

THE following, which is said to be recorded in an Irish grave-yard, is excellent of its kind:

Here lies the body of John Mound,
Lost at sea and never found.

IT will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the eye of sorrow than to have ruled an empire.

PROBABLY the surest way to get musquitoes out of your room is to smoke them out. Make a big smoke that will drive you out and they'll follow you.

MANY persons have a particular ambition to seem exactly what they are not. We know a rich man who bought a splendid library, and signed the contract with his mark.

Bulwer says that "death often changes aversion into love." Certainly it does. We may have an antipathy to swine, and yet love pork and sausages.

THE earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman, and yet one season he always harrows her bosom and at another pulls her ears.

A YOUNG fop about starting down to New Orleans, proposed to purchase a life preserver.

"Oh, you'll not want it," suggested the clerk; "bags of wind won't sink."

Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, he closes the doors and gives the key into the hands of the angel of resurrection."

AT AN election, a candidate solicited a vote.

"I would rather vote for the devil than you," was the reply.

"But in case your friend is not a candidate," said the solicitor, "might I then count on your assistance?"

A LADY who had been subpœned as a witness on a trial, asked her husband in great trepidation what she should say if the lawyers inquired her age. "Say," he replied; "why tell them you haven't yet reached the years of discretion."

AN old bachelor says that women are so fond of appearances, that if you could make them believe there were no looking-glasses in heaven, they would set no more value upon such a place than upon a poor relation.

IF there is a heaven on earth, it is on a soft couch by your own fireside, with your wife on one side, and a smiling baby on the other; a clear conscience, a dozen cigars, and knowledge that you are out of debt, and don't fear the tailor, sheriff, or the devil.

"MAY I be married, ma?" said a lovely girl of fifteen, to her mother the other morning. "Married!" exclaimed the astonished matron, "what put such an idea into your head?"—"Little Emily, here, has never seen a wedding, and I'd like to amuse the child," replied the obliging sister, with fascinating simplicity.

SIGNOR BLITZ, the celebrated magician and ventriloquist, selected from his audience a bright little fellow to assist him in his experiments.

"Sir," said Blitz, "do you think I could put the sovereign which the lady holds, in your pocket?"

"No," said the boy confidently.

"Think not?"

"I know you couldn't."

"Why?

"'Cause the pocket's tore out."

"BRIDGET, bring me the castor oil, the baby is sick."

"It's all gone marm, not a drop left."

"All gone! why we have not opened the bottle."

"Sure you have had it every day, and I've seen you use it myself on your salad."

"Why, you don't say that we have been eating castor oil every day during the salad season."

"Sure you have."

"But did you not see the bottle was labeled castor oil?"

"Sure and I did, marm; an' didn't I put it into the castor every day?"

"DU YE'OU want a ra'al prime lot of butter?" asked a pedler who had picked it up at fifty different places.

"What sort of butter is it?" asked the merchant.

"The clear quill—made by my own wife from a dairy of forty ke'ows, only two churnings."

"Well, then, what makes it so many colors?"

"I guess," replied the Yankee, who was a near kin to the Slick family, "I guess you would never ax that question, if you had seen my ke'ows—for there a darn'd sight more speckelder than my butter."

The merchant declined trading.

THE CHAMPION BELT AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.

FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS!

The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c, &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

J. REED & CO.

May 4th,'60.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next, all that tract of land situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, containing 56 acres, more or less. with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn, about fifty acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Greger, late deceased, and adjoining the mansion tract, land of Joseph Boyers, and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood in the vicinity of Buena Vista.

Terms: One third of the purchase money to be secured in the property for the use of the widow during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale; and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgments on the property.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

JOHN GARBER.
May 11th, 1860.-1t. One of the Guardians.

$2.50. $2.50.

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL
PAINT AND OIL
VARNISH.
VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,
AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked. but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH BUYERS ALWAYS FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hard ware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

SIMON L. SHAFER. ADAM FERGUSON.

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW! ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to thosewho will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their SHOE DEPARTMENT,

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body. [April 27,'60.]

CARD TO THE LADIES.

OSTER & CARN, CHEAP-SIDE,

Have just received a large and very superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's city made, ladies' misses' and children's fine French lasting Congress Gaiters, English Kid, Tampico, Morocco and Goat lace boots, buskins, slippers and ties, with and without heels. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.-2 mo.

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

MANNY & WOOD'S Great Combined Reaper and Mower with or without the self-raking attachment.

WOOD'S MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

Only $90, warranted to cut lodged clover and all other kinds of grass. Sold only upon the principle of "no good, no keep." No money asked till the machine is tried and gives satisfaction according to representation. All wanting the above must order early, or I will not be able to get them in time.—Call and see. WM. HARTLEY, Ag't for all kinds of Farm Machinery.

May 18,'60.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!

GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES!

The largest and best assortment of Scythes and snaths ever brought to Bedford. The celebrated imported English Griffin, Waldron, Clipper, Blacksnake, Silver Steel, Newton Darling, and other makers. Call at Hartley's Hardware & Farm Implement store, and see for yourselves. [may 18, 1860.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are hereby request to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH, DAVID FORD, } Adm'rs.

June 1, 1860.-6t.

1860. NEW GOODS. 1860.

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FARMERS!

CALL AT HARTLEY'S HARDWARE AND FARM IMPLEMENT

and see the BEST GRAIN DRILL ever invented. It will recommend itself, and is WARRANTED in full. A good grain drill and good Mower will soon pay for themselves.—Come, wake up! and try these machines.—IF NOT GOOD THEY WILL COST YOU NOTHING. [may 25, 1860.]

Bedford Hotel.

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, a present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.

ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 13, 1860.

GOOD NEWS! THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinwetts, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS. A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Cardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Hotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be nad in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

March 30, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON, T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfuly advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the above named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter. with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(*At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.*)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occapied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.

(*Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.*)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 *Chestnut Street,*

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.

JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.

[aug. 15, '59.] JOHN P. REED, Agent.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK, C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 180 first Avenue, New YorkPost Box 4586.

Jan. 20, 1860.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds o work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.

CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1860.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

Feb. 24,'60.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

WHITE LEAD and Linseed Oil, for sale Shoemakers' Store, Anderson's Row, No 1,

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

Commonwealth Insurance Company

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET, HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON, JAMES FOX, WM. H. KEPNER, F. K. BOAS, ELI SLIFER, GEO. M. LAUMAN, GEO. BERGNER, A. B. WARFORD, J. H. BERRYHILL, WM. DOCK, BENJ. PARKE, W. F. MURLY, W. F. PACKER.

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent, Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VOEGHTLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. SPROUL, HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINS

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y
J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa
September 2, 1859.-1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—

Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. K. BERKEBILE,

St. Clairsville,

BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.